Resumption of specie payments is loyalty to the Government, strength to the Union, fidelity to the National honor, and fidelity to private obligations. Fall ure, or indisposition to resume, it disloyalty to the Government and repudiation of National and private obligations."

The Judges of the Court of Appeals, or those of them who mingle in politics, are finding out that po tical discussion usually follows political action. Yes terday's Albany Argus, in an article called "The Politi-cal Side of the Court of Appeals," takes up Chief-Judge Church's recent interview on the Presidency, and says: When a judge steps down from the bench and gives when a judge steps down from the sentential gives optoions upon matters not judicially before him, he establishes a precedent which is open to at least one grave in-He exposes himself to application for his opinion from other sources which he will have no excuse for declining, and may find very inconvenient to answer. Chief-Justice Church has, as we think, imprudently placed himself in this position. The question whether the State of New-York was entitled to furnish our counby with the next President was never before the Court of Appeals for adjudication, and, if his opinion was asked upon that subject, the Chief-Justice would have been cuity of no discourtesy in declining to give it." . . The candidate," he says, "belongs elsewhere than in this state; New-York has no claim to it, and in my judgment no one should be pressed from this State." On this The Argus founds a series of questions, some of which The Argus founds a series of questions, some of which Ite for item being good-tempered. It says: "We would like to know what State, if any, has a right to the Presidency next year. We would like to know what other State in the Union has a better right than New-York to furnish the next President? Will Justice Church give us a reason for thinking Tennessee and lilmois are entitled to the Presidency four times and Virginia eight times in a century, and New-York not entitled to it twice! If the public sentiment of the State and nation had prenounced as emphatically in the State and nation had prenounced sentiment of Sanford E. Church as it has pronounced for the candidature of Sanuel J. Tilden, would the Judge still think the candidature ought to be sent elsewhere, and that New-York was not entitled to it?" suspecing the positions of Gov. Tilden and Chief-Judge Church to have been respectively reversed, and that Gov. Tilden had made such a declaration with respect to Judge Church, The Argus asks: "Would or would not the Judge have regarded such conduct as about the strongest possible expression of envy, jealousy, and sellusiness?" "Finally, will Justice Church tell us whether he thinks it becomes a man who has received so many honors as hear the seconds. this State; New-York has no claim to it, and in my judg Finally, will Justice Church tell us whether he thinks it becomes a man who has received so many honors as he from his native State to use the influence which those honors have conferred upon him to deprive that State of the well-deserved privilege and distinction of furnishing a second Chief Magistrate to this Republic as it enters apen the second century of its existence?

Mr. James W. Morrissey has projected a series of somewhat remarkable musical performances at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, to begin on the 19th of the present month. They will consist of English and Italian operas and concerts, and the list of artists already engaged includes Miss Kellogg, Miss Annie L. Cary, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mme. Palmieri, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Ferranti, Zeida Seguin, Mine. Palmieri, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Ferranti, and Mr. Franz Reinmertz among the vocalists, and Mr. B. B. Mills, Miss Julia Rivé, Señorita Cervanies, and Señor Joseph White among the instrumental performers. Mr. Maretzek and Mr. Louis Dachauer are the conductors. It is understood that among toe works to be brought out by the latter gentleman is Verdi's "Requiem," which, it will be remembered, he was the first to produce in this country.

A new harpist, Señorita Esmeralda Cervantes, will give a concert at Chickering Hall next Tuesday. She will have the help of Miss Adelaide Philipps, and Messrs. Ferranti, Vilanova, Oudin, Goald, and Moderati

PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Kerr has borne a reputation for honesty which should stand him in good stead at this cridical hour. Of the witness Harney we know nothing. It would be unfair to charge the witness with perjury, and yet, Democrat as Mr. Kerr is, we should be very loath to believe him guilty of the transaction with which he stands charged, and of which he has declared himself innocent. Until the case has been more thoroughly sifted, we shall refuse to believe Mr. Kerr guilty.—[Cleveland Herald (Rep.)

Tilden, who alone of the Democratic candi-Tilden, who alone of the Democratic candidates might have a large support outside of his party, is to be slaughtered in his own party because he prosecuted Tweed and his associates, and broke up the New-York Canai Ring, which had been robbing the State for Syears. The convicted thieves in the Democratic party have their wrongs to redress and revenges to gratify; to them the term Reformer is a personal grievance, and, let the Republicans do what they may, these scaly convicts have determined there shall be no Tilden.—[Chicago Tribune (Rep.)] Tribune (Rep.)

This real weakness at home, coupled with This real weakness at home, coupled with the general opposition of the North and South to any man in the East representing Mr. Tiden's extreme views on the financial question, renders it every way in-expedient to think of making bim the Democratic nomi-nce at St. Louis. We are furnished all the arguments necessary against the nomination of Tiden in his own State. The press of that State is decidedly against him, and, unless the opposition there is very speedily over-come, Mr. Tilden's name should not be brought before the Convention.—(Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.)

the convention.—[Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.)

The case has a very ugly look for Speaker Kerr. It is not quite apparent whether Greene was credited to New-York or to Indiana, although the plain interence from all that has been developed is that he was credited to the State and the district in which Mr. Kerr resides. This certainly was a fraud upon his own constituents, as well as a fraud upon the Secretary of War. Whether he was bribed to make the nomination or otherwise, it was a very disreputable transaction, and a plain violation of the provisions of the act of Congress fixing the "peace establishment" of the army.—[Baltimore American (Rep.)

We do not brow that the Congress Control of the control of the control of the provisions of the act of Congress fixing the "peace establishment" of the army.—[Baltimore American (Rep.)

We do not know that the Cameron-Conk-We do not know that the Cameron-Conking bargain is as real as a prevalent suspicion makes it; yet we are of the opinion that there is enough in the appearances and the circumstances to make the Senator's nomination at Cheinnati a political blunder which the Convention ought not to commit suicide. In saying this we do not mean to disparage Senator Conking's splendid abilities. We simply mean to say that he is not the man whom the Republican party can elect, and this is a sufficient reason why he should not be put into the field, especially as he would enter upon the contest under the insuspicious imputation of being the candidate of the outgoing Administration.—[The N. Y. Independent.

For a man who is all over the country at the same instant of time, buying State delegations, bribing and editing newspapers, puiling wires, and putting up jobs generally. Gov. Tiden seems to keep a pretty good grip on his immediate business as Executive officer of the State of New-York. The veto memoranda which he has at tached to the bill for extraordinary repairs on the canal, and which we publish elsewhere, gives proof of this fact. It reveals an extraordinarily painstasing familiarity with canal affairs, as well as vigilance in the people's interests. By the scrutny of which it is the record, nearly \$100,000 will be subtracted from the previously greatly diminished burden of State taxation. On the whole, we doubt whether New-York ever had a Governor who carned his salary better than Gov. Tilden.—[Buffalo Courier (Dem.) For a man who is all over the country at the

THE TRIBUNE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE excels all other

THE New-York TRIBUNE excels all other newspapers in its reports of the great Excibition. On Wednesday last it published over thirty conumns relating to the Fair, illestrated by a complete mar, and diagrams of the principal buildings. Its accounts of the opening ceremonies were by far the most complete published; and on saturday it published, in advance of all cotemporaries, the list of American jurors. THS TRIBUNE may be bankrupt, but if it is, its curvious rivals had better be come bankrupt too, if thereby they can approach it in enterprise.

Pross The Allegan (Mich.) Journal.

On our first page we give a full account of the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Pailadelphia, which occurred last Wednesday it is from the pen of Bayard Taylor and was copied from The New-York Tribune, which gives far abler and fuller details of the Exhibition than any other paper in the country. Within 36 ho rs after the close of Wednesday's proceedings at Philadelphia we began putting this report in type. In that space of time it was telegraphed from Philadelphia to New-York, printed and brought by mail to Allegan. One hundred years ago it would have taken at least twice the time to take it in manuscript from Philadelphia to New-York. Verily, the telegraph, printing press, and bat-mail train can accomplish wonders.

THE TRIBUNE, by way, we suppose, of show In the analysis the so-called "Recovery the nomination and election of Gov. Thiden to the Freedom the nomination and election of Gov. Thiden to the Freedom the Civil Service under because administration is Fitzhugh." The average, theu, of the "Civil Service under Republican administration," we suppose, may be taken to be can administration," we suppose, may be taken to be can administration.

NEW-ENGLAND EDITORS AT THE EXHIBITION. PHILADELPHIA, June 2.-The New-England Press Association arrived at the Centeunial Depot at noon. The party numbers about 144, many of the editors being accompanied by their wives. Upon their arrival they were taken in carriages to the Grand Exposition Hotel, which has been selected as their headquarters. This aftermoon was spent in making a four of the Centennial Buddings, and to-night a grand bad is to be given at the hotel in monor of the visitors. The members of t e Association mave adopted a comprehensive plan, by which they propose to systematize their visits to the Centennial Grounds. To-morrow will be devoted entirely to the Main Bulding. On Monday, Machinery, Agreelfural, and Horticultural Hails will be visited, and on Tuceday the Massachusetts and United States Government Buildings and Memorial Hail. At noon on Wednesday the Association will leave for home. A complimentary concert to the visitors has been projected by the Hook Organ Company, but no time has yet been fixed for 11. Press Association arrived at the Centennial Depot at

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., June 2 .- The trans continental train passed here at 5:18 p.m., 2 hours 24 minutes shead of time. The train left Omaha at 10:10 a. m., Omaha time. It reached Council Bluffs at 9:27 minutes ahead of the schedule time. It made the run from Chicago to the Missouri River in 11 hours and 15 minutes. It made one run of 79 mites in 75 minutes, and another of 45 miles in 44 minutes. The fastest time made since the train left New-York was on the Chicago and North-Western Railway, where 2½ miles were run in two minutes. This is said to be the longest and fastest continuous run that has ever been made on any road in any country.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTERS.

WHAT THEY DO NOT CONTAIN.

NO ALLUSIONS TO COL. SCOTT OR UNION PACIFIC-A CERTIFICATE FROM MR. BLACK AND EX-SENATOR CARPENTER-TESTIMONY AS TO THE POSSESSION

OF THE LETTERS. In the Blaine investigation yesterday Mr. Blaine, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Atkins testified. A certificate was read from Jeremiah Black and Matthew H. Carpenter, stating that they had read the letters obfrom Mr. Mulligan, and that they contain nothing relating to the subject of the pending investigation. The Committee not having the letters submitted to them for examination then endeavored to ascertain the contents of the letters from the witnesses. It was testified that they did not say anything about the Union Pacific, the \$64,000 or Col. Scott. It then came out that Mr. Fisher and Mr. Atkins knew nothing whatever about any of Mr. Blaine's bonds going to Col. Scott. They had had only made a conjecture in regard to it. A large amount of testimony was taken as to how Mulligan came by the letters, and as to Mr. Blaine offering them to Fisher, &c.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

MATTERS VET REMAINING TO BE EXPLAINED-SEV-ERAL THINGS FORMERLY OBSCURE NOW MADE CLEAR-MR. BLAINE'S POLICY.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 2.-It is not an easy matter to say just what the result of to-day's work on the Blaine case has been. The testimony taken by the Sub-Committee on the Judiciary was not of such a character as entirely to reassure the friends of Mr. Blaine, who were alarmed at the turn affairs took yesterday; nor did it add to the perplexities of the situation by introducing anything new which will have to be explained, or by shaking in any particular the defense which has already been set up. In other words, if Mr. Blaine fails to turn the tide in his favor he can at least prevent it from carrying him out into deeper water. The inquiry to-day was chiefly confined to two branches of the investigation. The first related to Mr. Blaine's private letters which he obtained from Mr. Mulligan day before yesterday, and which he refuses to surrender at the demand of the Sub-Committee. The other relates to his disposal of the bonds which he received back after having sold them to his Maine friends.

On entering the Committee-room this afternoon Mr. Blaine produced a written opinion, signed by Jeremiah Black and Matthew H. Carpenter, saying that they had carefully examined the letters and papers submitted to them by Mr. Blaine, and which he obtained from Mr. Mulligan, and that they contained nothing which refers to the subject under investigation, and that they advised him not to surrender them to the Committee under any circum-

Considerable testimony was taken to show what occurred between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Mulligan after the former obtained possession of the letters in the Riggs House. Mr. Blaine's statement, which is supported by those of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Atkins, is, that after his private interview with Mr. Mulligan Mr. Blaine returned to the parlor occupied by Mr. Atkins, and there, in the presence of both Mr. Atkins and Mr. Mulligan, offered to deliver the letters to Mr. Fisher as the rightful owner of them. Mr. Fisher refused to receive them, and Mr. Blaine called the attention of Mr. Atkms to this fact. Mr. Atkins said toat Mr. Fisher had previously shown a desire to obtain possession of these letters, but that after the misunderstanding in regard to them between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Mulligan he apparently wished to avoid all connection with them.

Mr. Fisher and Mr. Atkins also substantiated the statement made by Mr. Blaine that Mr. Mulligan threatened the publication of these letters in a certain contingency. Mr. Blaine asked him in the presence of the others if he would surrender the letters after the close of the investigation. Mr. Mulligan replied that he would not, that he intended to keep them for his own protection, and that if at any time or anywhere his testimony before the Committee should be contradicted or his motives impugned, he intended to publish an explanation and to use the letters for his own vindication. Mulligan tola Mr. Blaine in a very excited manner that "he would not deliver them up to God Almighty or his father."

Having failed to secure the production of the letters themselves, the Committee undertook to prove their contents by examining witnesses who had read them. Mr. Mulligan testified that one of the letters related to the bonds which Mr. Blaine had redeemed from his Maine friends and had subsequently disposed of. He said that Mr. Blaine had complained for a settlement; a good deal of correspondence took to Mr. Fisher of his losses in connection with his place, and Mr. Blame maintained that he had lost by transactions in these bonds; that Mr. Fisher had replied that his losses could not be as great as he represented, since he had disposed of a number of the bonds at a good price. One of the letters now in Mr. Blaine's possession is a reply to this, and in it Mr. Blaine said that he had realized nothing from those bonds, as the money had remained in his hands less than 48 hours. Mr. Fisher's testi- cost him nothing except in the negotiation. He knew mony substantiated that of Mr. Mulligan in what he had stated about Mr. Blaine receiving money regard to this letter, but neither of them swore that in any of the correspondence thus detailed, the remotest reference was made to the particular bonds now in possession of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or to Col. Scott, or to his transactions with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In other words, there was no evidence in the letter in question, nor in the correspondence of which it formed a part, that the bonds which Col. Scott sold to the Union Pacific were the bonds which Mr. Blame had owned or had redeemed from his friends in Maine. Mr. Fisher did indeed say that at the time he supposed that these two sets of bonds were identical, but the manner in which he obtained this impression was fully explained in an-

ether portion of the testimony. The only other of the letters to the contents, of which any reference was made, related, according to Warren Fisher's testimeny, to matters connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Fisher detailed his several interviews with Mr. Blaine immediately after his arrival in Washington; described Mr. Blaine's anxiety to obtain possession of the letters which Mr. Mulligan had, and said that there was one in particular which more than any other he was desirous of securing. That one relates to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and as the Committee proposed to make the investigation of matters connected with that railroad independent of the present one no further questions on that point were Mr. Fisher testified that Mr. Mulligan brought these letters with his (Fisher's) knowledge; that he made no objection to it, and that Mulligan had obtained them in a legitimate way. He also testified most emphatically to Mr. Mulligan's good character, and said that he was a thoroughly truthful man. On these points Elisha Atkins also agreed

The manner in which the impression was obtained that the bonds which Mr. Blaine had redeemed in Maine were the same bonds which Col. Scott sold to the Union Pacific Railroad Company was fully explained to-day, and an apparent conflict of testimony between Mr. Atkins, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Mulligan was harmonized. It seems that when it was proposed, in 1872, to reorganize the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad Company without foreclosing the mortgage, Mr. Atkins and Mr. Fisher had an interview in regard to this business, at which Mr. Mulligan was present. In ascertaining who were the holders of the bonds of the Company Mr. Atkins, who, from his connection with the Union Pacific Company, knew much of its transactions, remarked that that corporation held 75 of the Laud Grant bonds. Mr. Fisher inquired what bonds those were and where they were obtained, and when Mr. Atkins replied that they were purchased of Col. Scott, Mr. isher conjectured that Col. Scott must have obtained them from Mr. Blaine. Thus it will be seen that neither Messrs. Fisher, Atkins, nor Mulligan had any positive information on this subject, but that each of the three inferred that the Col. Scott bonds originally came from Mr. Blaine, from what he himself knew, and from what he heard from the others.

Two things only remain for Mr. Blaine to do in order to clear up this whole matter. The first is to produce positive proof that the bonds which Col.

Scott sold to the Union Pacific Rallroad Company were not the bonds which Mr. Blaine obtained from his Maine purchasers, nor were a part of those which he himself owned; and that he will do this in due time is the positive expectation of his friends, and the manner in which it will be done has already been foreshadowed in a dispatch to THE TRIBUNE. It is also necessary to remove from the public mind all suspicion that the letters which Mr. Blame took from Mr. Mulligan contained something which if published would reflect upon his character or reputation, and thus to take from his enemies the opportunity to arouse suspicion against him by false re ports of their unknown contents. Mr. Blaine evidently thinks he can do this by showing the letters privately to his friends and to others. In the committee-room to-day he offered to read them to the Chairman, and said that he should exhibit them within the week to 200 different persons. It remains to be seen whether this publicity is sufficient to silence all adverse criticism based upon these letters.

THE TESTIMONY IN COMMITTEE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, June 2.-The Sub-Judiciary Committee met again this morning. Wm. E. Chandler, on behalf of Mr. Biaine, stated that one of the counsel before whom Mr. Blaine wished to lay the letters for examination was not accessible last night, and he was compelled to wait till this morning for them to examine the letters. Mr. Blaine would come up at the earliest moment, and in the meantime would abide by the action of the Committee, whether they should decide to go on with the examination or adjourn till he could be present. After consultation the Committee postponed further action until 12 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the Sub-Committee reassembled. Great interest was manifested, and the committee-room wa filled with members of Congress, newspaper men, and

Mr. Hunton said : I renew the request that was made yesterday, and ask at your hands the production of the letters in your possession that were obtained from the witness Mr. Mulligan, to be inspected by the Committee.

MR. BLAINE SUSTAINED BY COUNSEL. Blaine-I stated yesterday that I would submit the case to two eminent counsel, and would be guided by them; I had previously submitted the case to several personal friends, reading the letters to them full. I did this to show the atter falsity of the statement of the witness Mulligan in regard to their character, as in any way compromising my honor or integrity, or my official or personal relations in life. I did that with personal and intimate friends, in order to get their judgment, and in order, by that very act, to show that the story of these letters being in any way damaging to my reputation, or in the slightest degree tending to discredit or dishonor me, is entirely erroneous. As to the other ques-tion involved—that of legal right—I said, as you will remember, that I would take the opinion of counsel, and be guided by that. I selected, accordingly, two eminent lawyers. They went over my letter, read it, and reread and questioned me upon it, to see if there were anything even latent or indirect in them that bore upon the jurisdiction of this committee, the counsel having at th same time the resolution before them under which the Committee is acting, and all the facts appertaining to the case being within their knowledge. Those gentlemen gave me this opinion :

The Hon. James G. Blaine has laid before as 15 letters written by him to Warren Fisher, ir, between the years 1864 and 1872, meinsive, and three other papers in the same package, making 18 in all, which he informs us he received from James Mulhgan on toe 31st day of May. 1876, at the Engis House, in the City of Washington, we have carefully exemined these letters and papers at Mr. Blaine's request, win the these letters and papers at Mr. Blaine's request, win the intent to ascertain wnether they read to the subject-matter which the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives are authorized to inquire into by a resolution of the House, passed May 2, 1876. We do not be itale to say that the letters and papers aforesaid have no relevancy whatever to the matter under inquiry. We have no doubt the Committee itself would decide the question of their relevance the same way. As a result of this, it follows that in: finding having the letters and papers in his possession, is not bound to surrender them. Referring to Mr. Braine's private affairs and being wholly beyond the range of the investigation which the Committee is authorized to make, it would be most unjust and tyranhead, as well as illegal, to demand their production. We selves Mr. Blaine to asert his right as an American critzen and resist any such The Hon. James G. Blaine has laid before us 15 letters

J. S. BLACK, M. H. CARPENTER, Counselers at law. Mr. Hunten (to Mr. Blaine) -- Do you wish the Com-

mittee to understand that you decline to produce the

Mr. Blaine-Yes, Sir. Q. You spoke yesterday of a statement accompanying

these letters, made out by Mr. Mulligan. We ask you to produce that statement! A. I decline to do it. The statement does not contain any of the contents of any of the letters, but is a schedule of them, with their dates, &c. THE TEXTERS FILENT ABOUT UNION PACIFIC.

James Mulligan was then recalled, and asked whether he could give the contents of the letter to which he referred yesterday, addressed to Mr. Fisher, which drew from Mr. Blaine the answer bearing on the bends of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Kailroad Company.

The witness said that Mr. Fisher had asked Mr. Blaine Binine replied to this that if Mr. Pisher was under th impression that he had made money, he was deceived. The witness further testified that Mr. Blaine, in convernation in Mr. Atkin's office, spoke of how much he had lest. The witness there made reply that he had not lost, and that he knew where he had put the bands, which for the bonds through Mr. Atains.

Mr. Blaine here interrogated the witness, who said that there was nothing in the letters which had been in his (Mulligan's) possession, and which Mr. Blaine now held, relating to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, o Thomas A. Scott, or the \$64,000, and that outside of the witness's memorandum-book (which he yesterday pro duced) he only knew of \$40,000 worth of the bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad which went to Mr. Blaine. They were land grant bonds, and the 21st of September, 1872, was the day of final settlement between him and Mr. Fisher. Fisher gave Mr. Blaine \$40,000 worth of the bonds, and told him he must look to Cardwell for the remainder.

The Chairman wanted to know whether the \$40,000 of uds the witness handed to Mr. Blaine were a remnant of the bends ailuded to by him in the memorandum book.

Mr. Blaine remarked that the delivery of the bonds to him was after the Union Pacific Kaliroad transaction

with Col Scott was closed and dead. Mr. Frye remarked that Mr. Blaine had not yet re

ceived the remaining bonds due him. MR. ATKINS'S ACCOUNT OF THE RIGGS HOUSE IN-TEEVIEW.

Elisha Atkins was recalled, and testified, in answer to a question by Mr. Blaine, that he never said in Mulligan's resonce that Mr. Blaine was the owner of the Little Rock and Fort Smith land grant bonds that went to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, nor had he ever said so to anybody. Four or five years ago, probably in 1872, a project was started to reorganize the Little Rock and Port Smith , ailroad Company; the witness owned some of the bonds and knew some of the bondholders, and M Fisher owned some of them, and witness mentioned that the Union Pacific Railroad Company owned seventy-five of the bonds; witness could not have said, as Mr. Mulligan testified, that Mr. Blaine's bonds went to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, because he did not know any thing of the kind. The witness testified as to what took place at the Riggs House about the letters in Mulligan's possession, saying: Mr. Blaine asked Mr. Muiligan to give him the letters, as they were private property, and had no relevance to the matter before the Committee the witness came in as Mr. Blaine was receiving them. Mr. Blame entered the room of the witness the last time he obtained the letters from Mr. Muiligan; Mr. Mulligan followed him and demanded that Mr. Blaine retern to him the letters. Mr. Blaine asked him what he was going to do with the letters; to which Mr. Malligan replied that he would publish them if anybody should impeach his

testimony, thus keeping the letters for his own purpose, The witness further said he had had brief con tions with Mr. Mulligan at times, and that the latter's language left the impression on his mind that he was not Mr. Biaine's friend. He had a short conversation with Mulligan three weeks ago in his own office. He asked Mulligan how his friend Blaine was getting along. Mulligan said, in a general way, he did not know much of Blaine, and expressed the opinion that Blaine was not

the man for the Presidential nomination.

In reply to the question by Blame whether he heard of any reason for Muiligan not being friendly to him, the witness said that Mulligan thought that Blame did not treat him right in his settlement of the estate of his (ar. Blaine's) brother-i.-law Stanwood. Mulligan was Stanwood's confidential clerk, and said that Blaine went back on him in the settlement.

The witness, in response to a question by the Chairman, said that he arrived here Monday morning; he did not come in company with Mulligan and Fisher, though by accident be went to the same hotel.

Recurring to what was said by Mulligan in the pres-ence of the witness about delivering up the letters, the

witness said that Mulligan's language was very em Mr. Blaine-Did he not say that he would not give the letters to God Almighty or his father 1 Winess-He used language under great excitement on that occasion; his language, however, was usually very

Mr. Blaine-I think that's a new feature in theology. The witness stated that he had known Mr. Mullican since 1865. He never heard anything impeaching his character for truth and veracity. Last Friday or Satur day Mr. Blaine telegraphed to him to come to Washington, saying: " Come immediately, and you will do me a He replied to the telegram that he did not think it would be well for him to appear without being sum-

Mr. Blaine then propounded questions to the witness (which were answered), the object being to show the face of the bonds was the same in Boston as those which went from that city to Maine.

FISHER'S MEETINGS WITH BLAINE.

Warren Fisher was then recalled and Mr. Blaine asked him: Do you recollect ever suggesting to me in a letter that I had obtained money through Thomas A. Scott by selling Little Rock bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad ? O. Have you any recollection of having ever written

such a thing! A. No. Sir.

Q. I want to know whether, after I obtained the letters from Mr. Mulligan, I said to you in the presence of Mr. Atkins that your title to those letters was superior to mine, and that I offered them to you if you wanted to take them ! A. I think there were such remarks made. By the Chairman-State what those remarks were. A. A. They were as he (Mr. Blaine) put them.

Q. I want you to state them now. A. He said to Mr. Muiligan that I had a prior right to those letters; that they belonged to me rather than Mr. Mulligan. Q. That was said in the presence of Mr. Mulligan ! A.

That was said in the presence of Mr. Muiligan. By Mr. Blaine—Did I not suggest to you that if you desired those letters I would surrender them ! A Year Size se letters I would surrender them! A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And did you not reply that you did not desire them !
A. I don't think I said that; I don't remember of saying

Q. What did you say in response to the suggestion that I would give them to you if you wanted them I A. Mr. Mulifran said he would not give them.

Q. But I mean when Mr. Mulligan was not present. [Objected to and ruled out.] By the Chairman.-Did you get any telegrams from Washington before you left Boston 1 A. I did. Q. From whom 1 A. From James G. Blaine.

Q. State what the character of that telegram was ! A. I think it was about five words-" Come to Washington

without fail." O. When was that ! A. Saturday : I received it about

Q. When did you first see Mr. Blaine ! A. From 412 to

5 o'clock. Q. Tuesday afternoon! A. Tuesday afternon

Q. Where did you see him ! A. In the barber shop.

Q. Did you see him after that? A. Yes. Q. Where! A. At his house. Q. Did you go with him from the hotel to his house!

A. I did not, sir. Q. Wny did you go to his house then ! A. Because he asked me to come there.

Q. Asked you in this interview that you and he had!

Q. Didn't he send for you? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did he write you a note! A. Yes, Sir. Q. Have you got that note ? A. No, Sir, I think not. Q. Can you state the words of it? A. You and Mr.

illigan come to the house this evening. Q. That was all that was in it ! A. I think so.

By Mr. Elaine-Didn't I say in that note that I wanted to see you in regard to that Aquila Adams publication about the Northern Pacific Railroad Company ! A. I don't know but you did, and I don't know as you did I almost forget about it.

Q. You went up there! A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Did Mr. Muhigan go with you! A. No, Sir.

HOW MULLIGAN GOT THE LETTERS. Q. How came Mr. Mulligan into possession of these letters which are now in possession of Mr. Biaine! A. He has always had possession of them.

Q. Did you know that he was bringing them on to

Washington t A. I did, Sir.
Q. Did you object to his bringing them ! A. I did not. Q. He brought them with your consent and approbaont A. He did Sir.

By Mr. Lawrence-You had had a settlement with Mr.

Q. In that settlement was it agreed or arranged that Mr. Blaine should tear up all the papers relating to the subject matter of the settlement, including these letters in question ! A. I suppose that I gave up to Mr. Blaine all the documents and papers that he asked for, and as to these letters, I did not really know that they were in

By Mr. Blaine-Your understanding was that when we settled up I had got everything! A. Every business paper; I think you did-in fact, I feel sure you did; I think they were destroyed in my office. By the Chairman-You say he got all the papers that it

was agreed he should have ! A. That was my impression. Mr. Lawrence-Wasn't he to have these letters lso I A. If I had known of their being there I think I should have mentioned the fact, and if he desired them I should have given them to him without doubt. By the Chairman-Did you keep a letter-book at that

FISHER'S HASTY INFERENCES. Q. Did you ever write to Mr. Elaine, or can you recol-lect that you over did so about a settlement between you and him; A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Did he reply to you that he had lost upon thes

bonds which he had to take back from his friends in Maine! A. He did not reply by letter; he said so by word of mouth. Q. Did you reply to Mr. Blaine that he had gotten off

ome of these bonds at a good price, or anything like that ! A. I think I did. What dil you mean by that ! A. I meant that he had resold them.

Q. To whom ! A. I didn't know,

a they had been sold to the Union Pacific Railroad Company ! A. That was what I intended to convey to Mr. Blaine- that he had not lost much on these bonds, because he had got a portion of them off at a good price

Q. Dal you mention, when that conversation took place,

to the Union Pacific Q. How many did you understand that he got off to the Union Pacific 1 A. I did not understand any.

Q. From whom did you understand what you did understand f A. Through Mr. Atkins.
Q. Mr. Atkins did tell you then that Mr. Blaine had gotten off some of these Little Rock bonds to the Union

Pacific! A. No, Sir; he didn't tell me any such thing. Q. How then did you understand it f A. That was the inference I drew from his remark. Q. What was that remark! A. I can't say precisely,

but will give it to you as near as I can; Mr. Atkins was speaking about a reorganization of the Little Rock and Fort smith Entirond; that reorganization was that the oid bondholders, the original bondbolders, should go into the reorganization on a certain basis; I do not remember that basis; he spoke to me about the bondholders, asked me if I knew of any bondholders that they didn't know he thought I might be familiar with some of them, and I gave him all the information in regard to it that I had at the time; I said to him, " Will you get all the bonds in I' nd he said that if they got three-quarters in it would be sufficient, or something like that; there was a general talze about it; he said that the Union Pacific road had some of the bonds, and said that they could come in; asked where the bonds came from, and the inference that

Q. State what he said. A. I don't remember what he said, but the inference got was that they were Blaine's Q. Did he tell you how many the Union Pacific had I

No. Sir; he did not-that is, I think he did not. Q. Did he montion the name of Thomas A. Scott? A. I don't know what he did, and I don't know but he did; I forget all about that. It is four or five years ago—five years very likely. Q. Then in this correspondence between you and Mr.

Blaine touching a settlement about Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds you treated the matter as if Mr. Blaine had got off a portion of them upon the Umon Pacific Con; pany at a good price! A. I don't know how I treated it-I might have indirectly or directly referred to it in that Q. Do you recollect any references to this matter in a

that if se had got them off at a good price he had not held the money long, but that it went to his friends in Maine ! A. I heard that part of a letter read. Q. Waen! A. Waile I was on the way either from Boston to New-York or from New-York to Washington. Q. On this present trip of yours to Washington I A.

eply that Mr. Blaine wrote you! A. No, Sir; I do not.

Q. You do not recollect that he said in one of his letters

Q. And within the last few days ! A. Yes. Q. Did you hear any other than this read ! A. Yes, Q. Can you state the points of the letters which you heard read-I do not mean with verbal accuracy, but substantially so 1 A. No, Sir; I could not.

"MULLIGAN'S CHARACTER. Q. How long have you known Mr. Mulligan I have known Mr. Mulligau 16 or 20 years.

Q. Have you known him intimately ! A. I have, Sir. What is his character! A. His character is the best-I would say that it is as good as or perhaps better

than that of any man that I ever knew. Q. What is his reputation for truth and veracity ! A.

I never heard it questioned. ATTEMPTS TO GET THE LETTERS. Q. Have you ever demanded from Mr. Mulligan the possession of these letters ? A. I have, Sir.

Q. When ! A. Since I have been in this city. Q. At whose instance did you make that demand for

those letters? A. I made it at my own instance. Q. Was it not suggested to you † A. No, Sir.
Q. Were you not requested to make that demand † A. Not the first time I made the demand.

Q. Were you ever requested by anybody to make that demand after the first time ! A. I was. Q. By whom ! A. Mr. Blaine.

Q. He asked you to demand these letters ! A. He did not ask me to demand them. Q. Well, what did he say ? A. Mr. Blaine asked me to get Mr. Mulligan to give them to me.

Q. What were you to do with them if you got them !
A. I proposed to keep them if I got them. Q. And the request that you made of Mr. Mulligan to return these letters to you was after and in consequence

of the request from Mr. Blaine! A. Yes. Q. State what letter this was that Mr. Blaine was especially anxious to get hold of. A. A letter relating to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Q. How did he know that Mr. Mulligan had such a letter? A. I think that Mr. Blaine may have asked me

the question whether such a letter was there, and I probably told him that I believed there was. Q. Did you tell him the contents of any of the other

letters that Mr. Mulligan had f A. I do not think I did, Sir.

Q. If Mr. Mulligan had given the letters to you and you had received them letters what disposition would you have made of them ! A. I should have kept them. By the Chairman-If you had those letters. Mr. Fisher, what would you do with them? A. It I get the letters I

will answer the question afterward.

The Chairman-I notify to you now as a witness subpensed before this Committee that if you get those

papers you must not destroy them. The Witness-I shall not destroy them, Sir. Mr. Blaine-And I will pledge myself as a witness be-

fore the Committee that the person having them will not destroy them. BLAINE OFFERS THE LETTERS TO FISHER.

By Mr. Blaine-Did I offer you these letters in the presence of Mr. Atkins 1 A. You did. Q. Did I do it once or twice ! A. You offered them to

Q. I offered them to you with emphasis, and did I not call Mr. Atkins's attention to the fact that I now offered to you those letters, and if you did not choose to take their custody, I would ! A. Yes; words to that effect. By the Chairman-Did you agree to receive them? A. No. Sir; I said I would not.
Q. You declined to receive them! A. I declined to re

By Mr. Blaine-Then did I not state to you that I would retain them, and would not give them up to any one else !

A. And that you would bring them back at 9 o'clock or

half-past 9. By the Chairman-Bring them back who 1 A. At 9 or 10 o'clock that evening.

By Mr. Blaine-I did not see Mr. Mulligau, because Mr. Mulligan was not in the room. A. Yes. Mr. Biaine—I went to the room where he had been, and I was there by agreement and he was not?

By the Chairman-If you know that fact you may state it I A. Toat is the fact; Mr. Mulligan was not Q. Where was Mr. Mulligan ! A. I do not know. Mr. Mulligan-I was in the hotel all night; I was in

the room when he came back with the letters, and I stayed for some time, and they began to talk to me i g time about those letters, and I told them plainty that I would talk with them so longer upon the subject he refused so deliver me the letters, and I went out. The Chairman-That was when he came back, at 9:30

or 10 o'clock! Mr. Mulligan-Yes. Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities.

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic States,

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, higher pressure, cooler, partly cloudy weather, south and west winds, and i cal storms will prevail.

In the Eastern Gulf States, stationary or high barometer, partly cloudy weather, with local storms, and cooler north and cast winds.

In the upper lake region, rising barometer, cooler mottherly winds, partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, south-west to north-west winds, stationary or lower temperature, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, south-west winds, searmer, partly cloudy weather and local raises, possibly followed by cooler weather and rising barometer.

The rivers will continue as on Friday.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

William Control of the Control of th

The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city. The borizontal line in the middle of the diagram represents be used 50 tinches high for the barometer. Above and below this line, the diagram space represents one inch of rise or full of the mercury from the mean of 30 inches. Each of these two melies is divided by horizontal lines into tentha. The perpendicular lines are divisions of time for the 34 horis preceding midnight, lost night. The irrogalar curved line, in a more or less horizontal direction, represents the actual hight of the mercury during those hours. When the curved line is entirely shove the line of mean pressure (30 inches) and little variable, juri weather may be relied at 10.2, but if there are sudden and excessive fluctuations, storms from the north east are likely to follow. The line of the rapproach is indicated by the frequency of the fluctuations, their violence by the excess of the movement. When the curve is below the line of mean pressurementals weather, which an ascent from before to above the below the line (30) evin eas a tendency from good to bal weather, while an ascent from before to above the point as unmistakably to pleasunt weather, which may have been also below the line of long continuance. The diviganu is the measure for all storms likely to occur. The proportional distance above the control line marks the excess of changes.

It will be observed that the barometer curve has varied title from 30, and for six flours yesterday was now surface title from 30, and for six flours yesterday was now surface. The from so, and is becoming notably less in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where rain areas are likely to prevail. In the New England States, increasing temp rature, clouds, and local showers are very probable for 24 hours to come. Nowthern New York and the Canadas. For this cit, and while a racking of the owner, either way. A higher temperature is expected to follow that change.

THE BISHOP-ELECT OF IOWA ACCEPTS. DAVENPORT, Iowa, June 2.-A letter has been received from the Rev. Dr. Perry of Geneva, N. Y., the Bishop elect of the Diocese of Iowa, accepting the

ARMY ORDERS.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, June 2.—An order issued by Gen, Sherman makes the following reassignment of the officers of the Inspector-General's department, via: Headquarters of the Army-Inspector-General's H. B. Marcy, in charse of Inspector-General's office; Inspector-General Inspector-General J. A. Hardie, assistant in Inspector General office. Division of the Missouri-Inspector-General D. B. Sacket; Assistant Inspector-General N. Jones, Division of the Atantic-Inspector-General R. Jones, Division of the Pacific -Inspector-General Edmund Schriver; Assistant Inspector-General E. H. Ludington.

"Mamma," said a four-year-old Mrs. Nickleby have got a headache under the flaunct sairt that was got at Mr. A. T. Stewart's store that is dead." It is remarked that Capt. Eads is the only man who ever made himself popular in New-Oricans by increasing the supply of water on the bar.

MILLER, L.
MODAE, WATSON W.
LENC, MORRIS
RINDSOOF, LYDAN,
RINKLE, COUNSEL SA
SHEPALD, ELLIOFF F
SHERLI, STRALLOFF S
SHARIAN, JOHN H.
THOMAS, ABNER C.
THOMPOO, HENCY A CONSTANT COUGH, with Shortness of Breath along Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, all betoken Lang. Fairing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, all beloken Lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt treat-ment. By using Dr. JAYNE EXPRETORANT serious results may be either avoided or pullated.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET. PROVIDENCE, R. 1., June 2.—Printing Cloths steady at mehanged prices, with a quiet demand.

LATEST SHIP NEWS

(For other Ship News see Fifth Page.)

Bark Pomona (Nor.), Jonassen. Fleetwood April 25, in ballast. Is anchosed at Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark I-funiga for windsor, N. S.), F. fer, Bellast May 2, in ballast. Is anchored at Sandy Hoos for others.

Bark Fid (Nor.), Haussen, Alexadai April 8, in ballast. Is anchored at Sandy Hoos for others.

Bark Sper nea (Nor.), Olsen, Newcastle 66 days, with coal. Bark Saga (Nor.), Clisen, Havre 36 days, in ballast.

Bark Kong Carl (Nor.), Hendricasen, Havre 39 days, in ballast.

Bark Castelar (Nor.), Lund. Lond- an days, in ballast.

Bark Bremen (Ger.), Hilmers, Liverpool April 24, in balls is anchoused in the Lower Bay for orders.

Eark Martea (Aust.), Cesulich, Liverpool 35 days, in balls that Dugmar (Nor.), Danielsen, Plymouth 42 days, in ballset. Brig Starlight (of Bangor), Tucker, Barbadoes 19 days, with

last,
Brig Starhght (of Bangor), Tucker. Barbadoes 19 days, with
sugar.
Brig Augusta (Swed.), Domery, Tralec April 18, in ballast.
Is anchored at Saney Hook for orders.
Sehr. Burdett Hart, Brooks, Fernandina 8 days, with lumber.
Sehr. Durdett Hart, Brooks, Fernandina 8 days, with lumber.
Sehr. Orlon, McLeod, Belfast, with granite.
Sehr. Geo. W. Andrews, Watts Bath, with ice.
Sehr. Geo. W. Andrews, Watts Bath, with ice.
Schr. Geo. W. Jewett, Jewett, Bath, with ice.
Schr. Geo. W. Jewett, Jewett, Bath, with ice.
ANCHORED AT HART ISLAND.
Sehr. S. C. Tryon, Mathews, from Bath, with ice.
Ships Regent, for Melbourne: Carl, for Bremen; Cambrian, for Liverpool.
WIND—Sunset, light, S.; ciondy.
SPOKEN.
May 31, Int. 40 50, long. 67 25, ship Palmerston (Nor.), from Norway for Sandy Hook.
May 17, lat. 43, long. 42, ship Liverpool, from New-York for London.
FOREIGN PORTS.

New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAVANAH. June 2.—Arrived, steamship Herman Livingst. Malouy, from New York.

Trinkr, Ga., June 2.—Sailed, steamship Rapiden, Mankin, for New York. SAN FRANCISCO June 1.—Cleared, bark Martha Davis, Ben-

"O wad some power the gift to gie us,

"O wad some power the gift to gie us,

Behold that pale, emachated ngure, with downcast eye, like some criminal about to meet her rate! See that nervous, distraction of the walks along with a slow and unsteady step. The pak has left her cheeks and the cherry her lips. The once sparking, dancing eyes are now thin and cold. Her beauty has fiel, What has veought this woncrous change? What us that which is larking beheath the surface of that once lovely form! Does she realize her terrible condition? Is also aware of the worful appearance she makes? Woman, from her very nature, is subject to a callogue of diseases from which mad is entirely exempt. Many of these maladies are induced by her own carelessness, or through ignorance of the laws of her being. Again, many Female Diseases, if properly treated, might be arreated in their course, and thereby prove of short duration. They should not be left to an inexperienced physican who does not unierstand their nature, and is therefore in competent to treat them. The importance of attending to Female Diseases, Dr. Pierre stages cannot be too strongly arged. For if neglected they frequently lead to Consumption, Chroute bebility, and oftentimes to insanity. In all classes of Female Diseases, Dr. Pierre stages cannot be too strongly arged. For if neglected they frequently lead to Consumption, Chroute bebility, and oftentimes to insanity. In all classes of Female Diseases, Dr. Pierre S. Favonitz, Prescapring is without a rival. No medicine has ever surpassed it. In "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," of which it. V. Pierre, M. D., of Buffalo, N. V., is the author and publisher, is an extended tr. atlise on WOMANAND IEEE DISEASES. Under this head the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered accurately porrayed, and a restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, at she values her life and health, should possess a copy of this years. PIERCE, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the author and publisher, is an extended tr. atiae on Worlan and Her Diseases. Under this head the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, and restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and heatth, should possess a copy of this valuable book. If she be deseased this "Adviser" will show her how she may be restored to health, and also direct her how she may ward of many maladies to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman head this timely advice, and see hersel is others see her. Price of Adviser, \$1.50 (postpaid), to any address.

MARRIED.

DICKERMAN-WILLEY-On Thursday, June 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Key, Albert J. Lyman, Edwin H. Dickerman to Kute Bramard, daughter of George P. Willey, eeq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y. P. Whey, seq., and Droodyn, S. J. T. RISCOM—CHAMBARD—On Thursday, June 1, at All Saints Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Abererombie, John Griscom of New-York to Marie Marguerite, eldest daughter of P. F. Chambard, Fayette, Ohio.

LOUNSBURY-BRUNDAGE-June 1, in this city, by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., Smith Lounsbury, esq., to Miss Sarah J. Brundage, both of New York. BFEVE-REQUA-On the 31st ult. In the Hanson Place M. E. Church, by Rev. George E. Reed, Robert C. Roeve to Aloe, chief daughter of Abram and Elizabeth P. Requa, all of Brooklyn.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

DIED.

CLEVELAND—At his residence, Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday, the 20th May, 1876, Dr. William L. Cleveland, M. D. MAN—Thursday morning, 1st inst., Laura Gardiner, daughter of Albon F. Man, aged 28 years.
Resitives and fromts of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 106 East Thruleth-st. on saturday, at 10 a. m. MEHRITT-In Brooklyn, yesterday morning, the 2d inst. of diphthetia, Alfred, exact son of Edward and Sarah H. Mer-ritt, agest 21 years and 3 months. Functal this afternoon at 3 o clock from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

noise, on scientification and a floority.

RANDOLPH—Friday evening, 2d inst., Sarah A. F. Randolph, daughter of Robert J. and Serah Ann F. Randolph, Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, 816 Greenwichen, on Monday, June 5, at 104y o'clock. Interment at Plannield, N. J. Train leaves laberty at at 1 o'clock. SEARS—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 2, after a short illness, Charlotte 8., wife of Henry Sears. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from het late readence, 403 Adelphist., on Sunday, 4th lust., at 2.30 p. m.

TEVES-At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 31, R. H. Steves, A. M., Principal of Public School, No. 1, New-Funeral services at M. E. Church on Saturday, June 3, at 2 TELLER-At Croton, June 1, 1878, Katle, wife of C. M. Tyler.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend
the functai from her father's residence, on Sunday, at 11
o'clock a. m.

Special Notices.

A Lecture on Nasal Catarrh, by Dr. WILLIAMSON, late

Bargains in Furniture, of all grades, at KINGMAN'S, 140 CHATHAM-ST, what I say give me a call.

Keep's Patent Partly Made Dress Shirts, the very Post-Off r Notice .- The FOREIGN MAILS for the week Post-938 r. Notice.—The FOREEGN MALLS for the seek enting SATURDAY Jane 3, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 8 a. m., for Europe, per steamistip Idano, via Queenstown con WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 a. m., for Europe, per steamistip Idano, via Queenstown con WEDNESDAY, at 5:10 a. m., for Europe, per steamistip Savia Via Plymouth, Cherbourz, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11 a. m., for Great Britain, per steamistip Cottic, via Queenstowa, and at 11 a. m., for Scotlant direct quant be specially addressed, per steamistip Bolivia, via Glassow, and at 11:30 a. m., for Germany, Denmark, and Norway, per Steamistip Main, via Hromen, and at 12 m., for France direct, per steamistip St. Laurent, via Havre. The mails for China. Japan. &c., will leave San Francisco July 1, 1876. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco June 21. The mails for June 1. The direct mail for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York June 1. The direct mail for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York May 31.

To make the most pleasant health and cheapest beverage in the world use KNAPC'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS. Depot, 362 Hudson at., New-York.

To Visitors and Strangers.—One of the sights of London is the G AND VAULTS of the NATIONAL SAFE DE-POSTT COMPANY (limited). I Queen Victoria-st, Mansion House, E. C. Open daily to the public. Here the burglar is defied, fre annihilated, and security attained.

HENRY WEST, Manager.

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Lawyer Room 55

Stenographer and Room 35

Stenographer and Room 35

Lawyer Rooms 10 to 16

Lawyer Rooms 10 to 16

Advertising Agent Room 5

Lawyer Rooms 10 to 16

Advertising Agent Room 5

Lawyer Rooms 10 to 16

Lawyer Rooms 10 to 16

Advertising Agent Room 5

Lawyer Rooms 10

Lawyer Rooms 10

The Room 5

Lawyer Rooms 10

Lawyer Rooms 10 ADAMS, PREDERICK M BONYNGE, WILLIAM F BOOKSTAVER, HENRY W. CHALL L. H ... Press.
Lawyer Rooms 10 to 16
Lawyer Rooms 10 to 16
Architect, Sant-Room 44
Lary Engineer, 7, and 9
Lawyer Rooms 45, and 9
Stenographer and Room
Lawyer Rooms 45 and 46
Stenographer Room 45
cal Engineer, 1
Lawyer Rooms 45 and 46
Solicitor of Patents, Room 35
Lawyer Rooms 10 to 16
Lawyer Rooms 10 to 16 DEBROM, ANDREW .. DRIFFILL THOMAS DURFEE, W. F ENGLEHART, I. ALBERT. Lawyer Rooms 10 to 16
Lawyer Rooms 0 to 16
Lawyer Rooms 0 to 16
Lawyer Rooms 10 to 16 HALL, OAKKY IMALK, OAKKY IMALK, JOHN D. KEICHAM & HEALD. KNIGHT BEOS. Patent Agency. Room 23 Lawyers Room 33 Lawyer Room 35 N. Y. Rep. Cin. Gazetto, Chicago Times, St. Louis Republican and Louisy, Courier Journal of Commercial and Commercial and Chie. Tribune. Room 29 MACK, EGUERT B.

REND SOURCE STATE Office Room 41
RINDSROPE LYMAN Lawyer Rooms 45 and 46
SHEYARI, EDILOT F LAWYER ROOMS 45 and 45
SHEYARI, EDILOT F LAWYER ROOMS 12 to 24
SHITH, J. STEATING LAWYER ROOMS 12 to 24
SKRIIN, JOHN H. LAWYER ROOMS 12 to 16
SKRIIN, JOHN H. LAWYER ROOMS 10 to 16
THOMPSON, HERST LAWYER ROOMS 10 to 16
UNDERHILL EDWARD F STEINOGTAPHER AND
VANDEHPOEL, GREEN & CUMING LAWYER ROOMS 10 to 18
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o'clock in the morning till after midnight. Entrance directly opposite the City Hall Park.

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London.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, June 1.—Arrived, steamship King Arthur (Br.), Crowell, from New York. Sailed, barks Nueva Sabina (Span.), Roldos, for New-Orleans; F. L. Carney, Jackson, for New-York; brig Emna L. Hail, Perry, do.

MATANZAS, June 1.—Sailed, bark Norena Nichels, for North of Hattee as; brig Josefa True, do.

St. JOHN, N. B., June 2.—Sailed, bark E. Sution (Br.), Mc. Lean, for Cork. Arrived 1st, bark Annie Troop (Br.), from New-York.

son, for Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 2.—Arrived, brig Neilie Crosby (Br.), from Bremen. Sailed, steamships Sea Guil, Lockwood, for Baltimore; Asnland, Crowell, for Philadelphia. Galveston, June 1.—Sailed, steamship State of Texas, for New York.

For Better than Any Other.

"Fulfills the conditions of a good family sewing machine far better than any other machine in the market." Such is the unbrased opinion of the junges at the last Am tican Institute Fair respecting the wooderful new automatic sewing machine of the Willion & Giras S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st.